Approved For Release 2003/05/05: CIA-RDP84-00780R003100120009-8

23 May 69

Mr. C. -

Is this closed for now --

or are we (our office) to

follow up in any way?

DD/S REGISTRY
FILE Markey 3

Deputy Director for Support Room 7D18 Hgs

8 2 MAY 1969

Director of Training Room 819, 1000 Glebe

The attached is referred as more appropriately included in your overall review. Since Executive Director-Comptroller requested the review on promotions, please include specifics responding to his request in your paper.

(migmod) John W. Coffey

Att

Memo dtd 19 May 69 for Ex. Dir.-Compt., fr D/Pers, subj: Promotion Commitments to Career Trainees

SOS/DDS:JEF/msb Rewritten:ADD/S:JWC/ms Distribution:

Orig RS - Adse, w/O&1 of Att

1 - DD/S Chrono, w/o Att

1 - DD/S Subject, w/cy of Att (DD/S 69-2321)

1 - D/Pers

Note for the Record

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Mr. Bannerman spoke with Mr. concerning our proposed action on the attached paper; e.g., referring it to the Director of Training for incorporation in his broader study rather than sending it to the Executive Director-Comptroller. This was agreed and Colonel White's "tickler" has been marked accordingly.

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21 May 1969 Note For: Mr. Bannerman Via Mr. Coffey	STAT
The Office of Personnel Memo on promotion commitments to Career Trainees is not a complete staff paper in that alternative courses of action are not specifically examined and no recommendation is made. There are also a few minor factual errors. Therefore, I don't think the paper should be sent to the Ex. DirCompt. in its present form.	
The data in the paper are useful and some of the speculations provide a good point of departure; therefore, I recommend, as D/Pers suggests, that the paper be sent to Hugh Cunningham for use in his study. If you agree, I have prepared a routing sheet to the DTR for your	
signature.	STAT

Approved For Release 2003/05/05 : CIA-RDP84-00780R003100120009-8 NOTE :

I wonder if there is a word left out in para 3, line 4: ". . . if following a two[?] profaction policy. . ."

Ellen Nay 69

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1 9 MAY 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Director-Comptroller

SUBJECT : Promotion Commitments to Career Trainees

- 1. This memorandum contains suggestions for your consideration; such suggestions are contained in paragraph 15.
- 2. At your request, we have discussed with representatives of the four Directorates a promotion policy to which the Agency may commit itself at the time of recruitment and selection of Career Trainees. In the past, the Agency has told prospective Career Trainees that they could expect two promotions after entrance on duty; one seven months after entrance on duty, and the second ten months after the first. Backlogs had occurred in this cycle, particularly in the Clandestine Service. The Clandestine Service has now cleared this backlog and all on-board Career Trainees have received their second promotion.
- 3. Currently, Career Trainees are still being told that they will receive two promotions but are being informed that practices differ somewhat in the four Directorates. Three of the four Directorates are still following the seven- and ten-month cycle; the Clandestine Service is following a two promotion policy, which calls for two advancements in grade in an 18- to 24-month span.
- 4. In our discussions with the Directorates we sought coordination on a single Agency policy which would be applicable for Career Trainees entering any of the four Directorates and which would assure the possibility of each of the four meeting initial commitments. Each of the Directorates has expressed preliminary agreement with the following:

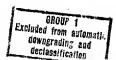
Career Trainees would be recruited and selected with the understanding that they would be given an initial promotion to the next higher grade at the conclusion of their formal training (seven months after entering the formal training program); at the conclusion of their formal training they would be transferred to appropriate Career Services and from this point on would be in a competitive promotion cycle with their peers.

5. If such a policy were adopted, it would have to be pointed out to Career Trainees at the time of their selection that the four Directorates differ somewhat in promotion practices, particularly in the Intelligence Directorate and the Clandestine Bervice. The Clandestine Service is ready to hold forth the prospect to their Career Trainees of two advances in an 18- to 24-month span, the second depending upon merit. This same prospect can be given the Career Trainees entering the Intelligence Directorate or the Support Services, but it will not constitute a commitment binding upon the Agency.

- 6. While there will be no apparent objections from any of the Directorates in instituting the above policy of promotion commitment, the discussions with the Directorates and with the Career Training Staff have indicated that such a policy would probably create more morale problems than currently exist in terms of Career Trainee hiring practices and advancement schedules.
- 7. In coordinating a general Agency policy relative to hiring and edvencement of Career Trainees, we recognized the necessity of formulating such a policy with an eye toward the competition we face elsewhere in Government and in the private sector. These competitive considerations were concerned first with initial hiring rates and second with advancement after entrance on duty.
- 8. In general, our hiring rates stand up reasonably well against both industry (Tab A) and Government (Tab B), although the Career Training Staff tends to disagree with this finding. The following grade levels are generally applied to the recruitment of Career Trainees:
 - (a) a Baccalaureste with no other experience, GS-7. We do little recruiting at this level.
 - (b) a Master's Degree or a Beccalaureate with two years of military experience, GS-8. (elsewhere in Government, GS-9.)
 - (c) a Baccalaureate and a Master's Degree plus military experience, GS-9.

Of course, added to the above qualifications and education, other subjective factors enter into the decision by the particular Directorate.

- 9. The Career Training Staff has had a considerable number of declinations because of our rather inflexible hiring rates. It feels that more flexibility permitting initial hiring at the GS-10 or GS-11 level will better insure the acquisition of Career Trainees under the standards imposed upon the Career Training Staff by the Directorates. This is a debatable point which could probably be resolved if we had a thorough review and a clear definition of the initial qualifications sought in our youthful, talented applicants by Directorate managers.
- 10. More important to the Agency is the need for a recognized and adheredto advancement pattern for young professionals selected under the high standards of the Cereer Training Program. In this regard, we are indeed behind the rest of Government to say nothing of the private sector. Tab C provides a comparison of the advancement pattern of management interns elsewhere in the Government with ex-Career Trainees in the Clandestine Service. It is recognized that management interns represent, in view of the size of the Government at large,



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an exceedingly smaller, and in that respect only, a more select group than our Career Training classes. Management interns, in actuality, have the entire Government in which to room; our Career Trainees do not have this freedom. Nevertheless, the comparison of advancement of management interns with our Career Trainees entering Government service at the same time creates a most conservative image. This is becoming known by the young communities in which we recruit and will, it is feared, create an increasing disadvantage to our recruitment and final selection efforts in the future.

- 11. Tab C also contains a brief comparison between our Career Trainees and Foreign Service Officers. It is apparent that in the early years of his career the Career Trainee will fare as well, if not better, than the Foreign Service Officer.
- 12. One of the major problems that effects the advancement of our young professionals, particularly Career Trainees, is the policy we adopted some years ago of restricting advancement to one grade at a time. In general, the GS-8 and GS-10 grades are ignored elsewhere in Government, and during the early years of their careers young professionals elsewhere are advanced from GS-7 to GS-9 and GS-9 to GS-11. This in itself probably has a great deal to do with the faster advancement of management interms in the Federal service. While our young applicants, generally unacquainted with GS scales, think initially in terms of income dollars, they soon become aware of management's preoccupation with grade levels and alter their own thinking accordingly. Our practice of advancement one grade at a time is also becoming well known and here, too, we are concerned that it will in time work to our disadvantage in the recruitment market place.
- 13. It is my conviction that the conservative nature of our management of young professionals needs thorough examination by top Agency management. The difficulties incurred in changing procedures which at their inception were well-reasoned and praise worthy, but which have outgrown their usefulness, are recognized. But if we are going to continue to hold forth a genuine appeal to the young and vigorous, we must be ready to accept change.
- stage sweeping changes in our general personnel management programs, nor for that matter, the Cereer Training Program itself. But I think the time has come for review at the senior management level of specific pay policies relative to the recruitment and retention of young professionals. Such a review can explore various options open to the Agency, such as (a) the abolition of the GS-6 and GS-10 grade levels in advancement programming; (b) the qualifications standards imposed upon the recruitment of Career Trainees and the young professionals, particularly with regard to whether the need for advanced scademic degrees is realistic in certain areas of the Agency where they are now nought; (c) the constriction placed upon the early advancement of young professionals by the overlap of the higher paid clericals (this could be resolved by a separation of component professional and clerical ceiling).

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15. It is suggested that the Executive Director-Comptroller consider these problems and the alternative courses of action specified in paragraph 14 above at a future meeting with the Deputy Directors. I am prepared to provide necessary background material, including actual evidence of the concern in these matters as expressed by highly qualified young applicants who have declined our offers, as well as by those young professionals who have resigned from the Agency in the early years of their employment. It is further suggested that a general Agency policy concerning a commitment relative to early advancement of Career Trainees be placed in abeyance pending such a meeting.

/s/ Robert C.

Robert S. Wattles Director of Personnel

Atts.

Distribution:

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1 - D/Pers Subject File

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Industrial Hiring Retes - 1968 American Management Association

	Bachelor's Degree		Master's Degree		Doctor's Degree	
Title	Salary	Equiv.	Selery	Equiv.	Salary	GS Grade Equiv.
Electrical Engineer	\$9,100	G88-07	\$10,800	G88 -10	\$15,600	GB-1 3
Aeronautical Engineer	9,000	GSS-07	10,400	GSS-09	13,200	GBS- 12
Civil Engineer	9,000	GSS-07	10,200	G88 -09	13,200	GES-12
Management Engineer	8,800	GBS- 06	10,800	GSS- 10	13,200	085 -12
Chemist	8,400	GBS -06	10,800	GSS -10	14,400	GB-23
Mathematician	8,300	GSD-06	10,000	GSD-09	13,600	CSD-12
Physicist	8,800	G88-07	10,300	GSS - 09	14,700	G8-1 3
Accountant	7,800	GSF-07	9,900	GS -10	**	-44
Business Administration	7,500	GS-08	9,900	GS -10	12,000	GS-12
Economist	7,800	GS-08	9,600	GS -10	12,000	GB-12

Government Hiring Rates for Professional Employees

Grade Level			Educational Requirements
GS- 07	Engineer Physical Scientist	\$9,078	Bachelor's Degree. Meet one of the following requirements:
	Mathematician	8,845	a. Standing in upper third of class.
	Accountant	7,913	b. College grade everage of "B" (2.90 of a possible 4.0) in all
	Business Adm. Economist	6,981	c. College grade average of "B+" (3.5 in major fields).
			d. Membership in a national honorary scholastic society.
			e. A score of 600 on advanced tests of graduate record examination.
08- 09	Eng., Phys Scien, Mathematician Accountant Bus. Adm., Econ.	10,154 9,026 8,462	Completion of all requirements for a Master's Degree.
GS-11	Engineer Physical Scientist Mathematicien	11,563	a. Completion of requirements for a Ph.D. Degree.
	Accountant Beonomist	10,203	b. Research Positions. Completion of all requirements for a Master's Degree based on at least two years of full time graduate education. Position must be in a professional field involving research or advanced scientific work.
GS-1 2	Engineer 12,5 Phys. Scientist Mathematician	80-14,204	Research Positions. Completion of all requirements for Ph.D. Begree. Position must be in a professional field involving research for advanced
	Accountant	12,174	scientific work.
	Economist 12,1	74-14,204	

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SECRET

Comparison of CIA, State and other Government

A. Management Interns

The smaller the "elect group" -- the higher the grade is most evident in the management intern program of the Civil Service Commission. This is a small select group for an enormous Government. Therefore, a comparison with our CT Program is not really applicable. However, it does emphasize the competition for quality recruits. A Commission survey conducted last September included a random sample of 102 interns appointed in 1956-1957. The remaining management interns are compared below with the remaining CSCS ex-CTs who entered on duty in 1957:

	<u>08-11</u>	08-12	GS-1 3	GS-14	<u>08-15</u>	<u>GS-16</u>	<u>GS-17</u>	Total
CSCS ex-CT	5	20	6	0	0	o	0	31
Management Intern	2	8	18	50	15	0	1	6 7

B. Foreign Service Officers

There were 475 Foreign Service Officers appointed from the 1956 and 1957 State Department registers and entered on duty between 1957 and 1961. Also during this same four-year period, many more PROS entered on duty either laterally or from other year registers. Information on these other EODs is not available. The sample includes only those remaining, 336, from the 1956 and 1957 appointments. They are compared below, using GS- grade equivalents, with 130 CSCS ex-CTs who entered on duty from 1957 through 1960:

	08-09	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	GS-13
PSO	5%	24%	58 %	13%
CSCS Ex-CT	0	31%	58 %	11%

It appears that the CT has progressed more rapidly during the early years of his career than the FSO.